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A TALE OF THE TIMES.

"My dear child, you require a great deal of pocket money; I fear you are extravagant." This was addressed by Mr. Bankley, a rich merchant, to his daughter, a pretty girl of seventeen, who had come down to her father's counting room, to solicit a few dollars to purchase a article which had attracted her attention, in the course of the morning stroll through Broadway. "Yes, dear father, I fear I shall run through your fortune, for I am a spendthrift indeed," replied the lively girl, glancing a mischievous pair of eyes at her doting parent, who had banished, for the moment, the care-worn business air of the merchant, to smile upon his lovely daughter. She was just retiring, when a youth entered, and asked, in a hesitating, doubting manner, for employment as a clerk; the merchant surveyed the youth, who was dressed rather curiously, and wore a broad-brimmed straw hat, which served partially to conceal features of unusual beauty, and was about denying him, when his daughter, who had lingered—with female curiosity, attracted, perhaps, by the interest which his melancholy features excited, called her father aside, and soon influenced his decision in favor of the youth to whom he immediately offered employment in his counting-room. The youth raised his eyes to heaven, and fervently exclaimed, "Thank God!" in so feeling a manner, as to increase the interest he had already excited. For the first day or two, he was employed in the common duties of the counting room, but soon he exhibited talents for business, of a superior order; and, having found full competent to act as a head clerk, he was raised to that station. Mr. Bankley invited him to board at his house; to this the youth objected; but being urged, at length, reluctantly assented. Although his dress hardly warranted it, the good natured merchant requested him to make one of the family at the table, but to this the youth consented after a considerable solicitation; but when strangers were announced, nothing could induce him to leave the room, or go into the parlor. Nowwithstanding he was receiving a good salary, he still persisted in economizing. Mr. Bankley called up to his room; James Simmons, which was his name, was reading; taking a seat, the merchant used his best exertions to learn the history of the young man, which he doubted not, would account for his melancholy. After considerable hesitation, he told him that his parents were poor, had a numerous family, and that all the money, over and above his board, he sent to them. "Generous you're!" exclaimed the good merchant, "from this moment your salary is doubled; such filial affection deserves a rich reward." He grasped the merchant's hand, but his feelings choked the utterance of thanks. From that hour he appeared less melancholy, and at times, a smile would light up his handsome features.—"Well, sir, I have the pleasure of knowing you to be Jonas Thompson, as great a hypocrite and villain as ever disgraced human nature." "Who dares speak of me thus?" cried he, "Who!" replied Simmons, curling his lip contemptuously and folding his arms. "I came in with an open letter in his hand, and grasping Mr. Bankley's hand, told him that his son should think you might know the son of the man whom you villainy reduced from affluence to beggary. My name is Edmund Beauchamp."

This announcement had its full effect upon the hypocritical villain before him, who started back in evident alarm and his colour went and right ill-fitted garments concealed. That came as Beauchamp calling the attention of the spectators continued. "At your guilty countenance, his manners were entirely changed; his melancholy silence which had formerly tenacity betrays you; at this moment the encircling corset is no paler than my cheek, your gaily eye blanches from mine, and were I to unfold your thousand villanies?" "Who dares tell me such names?" suddenly interrupted Thompson. "By heavens! you shall suffer for it if you were my brother; yes, shall I have my character assailed and blasted by a heartless boy? I demand satisfaction."

"You shall have it," coolly replied Edmund Beauchamp, watching the effect of his announcement upon his disconcerted adversary; whom, forthwith, delivered him a verbal challenge, leaving the choice of weapons to Edmund. "Swords," replied he, "six o'clock, tomorrow morning," tendering his card. At the first intelligence of a duel, Caroline had fainted and was carried home by her father, who on her recovery begged him to prevent it, which he promised to do. Edward sat out for the ground the next morning, accompanied by a young man as second, who volunteered his services on the preceding evening. As the challenge was given in a ball room a great many spectators were present, who had witnessed the dispute the preceding evening. The other party soon arrived, and the combatants coldly saluted each other, received their swords and commenced. Thompson, Beauchamp's opponent placed great confidence in his skill with a sword, but after a few lunges he discovered in

his opponent a most consummate swordsman, who parried his lunges with the utmost coolness and skill. The battle continued with unabated fury for some time; Beauchamp having disarmed his antagonist three times, and had an opportunity of plunging his sword hilt deep, seven times, at length pushed hard upon him, and again disarming him, brought him on his knee, and in that posture, with the point of his sword at his throat, he made him confess a string of high handed villanies by which he had completed his master's ruin; he then bade him rise, and beware how he insulted him with his loathsome presence.

Just as Beauchamp brought his antagonist to the ground, Mr. Bankley came up but seeing all danger over he did not interfere. He heard from the lips of Thompson that the youth in which he was so much interested was named Beauchamp, that his father had been affluent but was reduced to poverty by the systematic villainy of Thompson. That at once explained to him the melancholy which had formerly oppressed him, but still more was he surprised on questioning Beauchamp concerning his father, to find that the latter was an old college mate of his whom he had almost forgotten, but now the recollection of many a college freak which he and the elder Beauchamp had performed together, flashed into his memory. The spectators warmly applauded Beauchamp for his bravery and generosity he displayed towards his opponent, who on hearing from his own mouth, the many villanies he had committed, would have given him a sound drubbing ere he left, but for the interference of Beauchamp.—Beauchamp, Mr. Bankley, and several friends got into his carriage, and returned to breakfast at the house of the delighted merchant, who lavished the highest encomiums upon his young friend. After breakfast, Mr. Bankley being alone with Beauchamp learned from him his whole history. The villain Thompson, succeeded fraudulently obtaining nearly all the property, the balance was seized upon by his relentless creditors, who, having sold all he had thrown him into prison, where he languished for more than a year at the expiration of which time, he was liberated, without a cent. His son having tried in vain to obtain employment, at that time, failures were taking place, and clerks being discharged every day, at length went to New York, where, after many a fruitless search, and when just on the point of relinquishing his fruitless task, Mr. Bankley interfered and saved his father's family. "And Beauchamp," said Mr. Bankley, when he had concluded, "for that you are indebted to my daughter, and apropos of that affair you spoke to me of yesterday, I give you my hearty consent, and fifty thousand dollars as her dowry; but by St. George you must win her; girls are odd, and I warrant she'll be well for making this bargain without her consent; and the chances are ten to one she won't consent; you understand me, eh?" slapping Beauchamp on the back. At that moment, Caroline burst into the room, and her eyes glistened with pleasure as they rested on Edmund—not unperceived by her father, who said, as he left the room, winking at Beauchamp—"you have escaped one danger this morning, beware of another, beware!" We need not continue any further, our readers must guess the rest; but suffice it to say that two months after the duel a marriage ceremony was performed at Mr. Bankley's house, and shortly afterwards appeared with the names of Mr and Mrs. Beauchamp neatly engraved thereon.

Lastly, combinations of faculties, in others deemed impossible, appeared easy and natural in him. The philosopher, delighting in speculation, was also eminently a man of action—ingenious reasoning, refined and subtle consultation, were in him combined with prompt resolution and inflexible firmness of purpose.—To a lively fancy, he joined a learned and deep reflection; his original inventive genius stooped to the convenient alliance of the most ordinary prudence in everyday affairs; the mind that soared above the clouds, and was conversant with the loftiest of human contemplations, despised not to make proverbs and feigned parables for the guidance of apprentices youths and servile maidens; and the hands that sketched a free constitution for a whole continent, or once more to get into the usual channel, from which all have been so suddenly expelled, by the momentous changes of the last few years.

About one year after the marriage, Beauchamp heard that Jonas Thompson had been apprehended for murder, tried and condemned to death, the execution of which sentence he avoided by taking poison, which closed his career of villainy forever.

A gentleman recently lodged at a hotel somewhere in the Middle States, and in the morning was observed looking among a quantity of newly cleaned boots in search of his own.

"What kind of boots was your boots, sir?" inquired Billy.

"Quite new ones, have you seen them?"

"New ones? why lor bless you sir, the new boots be all gone an hour ago."

Far gone!—At a breaking up of a dinner party, two of the company fell down stairs; the first tumbled into the first landing place, the other rolled to the bottom. It was observed, that the first seemed dead drunk. "Yes," replied a bystander, "but he's not far gone as the gentleman below!"

There is a rum customer in this city who, for several years, has been a regular patron of the different drinking shops, and who never calls for any thing, whether alone or with friends, but "some of the same." The bar-keepers perfectly understand that "the same," is nothing more than a brandy toddy.—Picayune.

CHARACTER OF FRANKLIN.

BY LORD BROUHAM.

One of the most remarkable men certainly of our time as a politician, or of any age as a philosopher was Franklin; who also stands alone in combining these two characters, the greatest that men can sustain, and in this; that having borne the first part in enlarging science by one of the greatest discoveries ever made, he bore the second part in founding one of the greatest empires in the world.

In this truly great man everything seems to concur that goes toward the constitution of exalted merit. First he was the architect of his own fortune. Born in the humblest station, he raised himself by his talents and his industry, first to the place in society which may be attained with the help only of ordinary abilities,

great application, and good luck; but next to the lofty heights which a daring and happy genius can scale; and the poor printer's boy, who

at head from the dews of night, rent in twain the proud dominion of England, and lived to be the ambassador of a Commonwealth which he had formed, at the Court of the haughty Monarchs of France, who had been his allies.

Then, he had been tried by prosperity as well as adverse fortune, and had passed unscathed through the perils of both. No ordinary apprentice, no common place journeyman, ever

formed the foundation of his independence and habits of industry and temperance more deep than he did, whose genius was afterward to rank him with the Galileos and the Newtons of the old world. No patriotic born to shine in Courts or assist at the councils of monarchs, ever bore his honors in a lofty station more easily, or was less spoilt by the enjoyment of them, than this common workman did when negotiating with royal representatives, or caressed by all the beauty and fashion of the most brilliant Court in Europe.

Again, he was self taught in all he knew. His hours of study were stolen from those of sleep and of meals; or gained by some ingenious contrivance for reading while the work of his daily calling went on. Assisted by none of the helps which affluence tends to the studies of the rich, he had to supply the place of tutors by redoubled diligence, and of commentators by repeated perusal. Nay, the possession of books was to be obtained by copying what the art which he himself exercised furnished easily to others.

Next, the circumstances under which others succumb he made to yield, and bent to his own purposes—a successful leader of a revolt that ended in complete triumph after appearing desperate for years; a great discoverer in philosophy without the ordinary helps to knowledge; a writer famed for his chaste style without a classical education; a skilful negotiator, though never bred to politics; ending as a favorite, nay,

a pattern of fashion, when the guest of frivolous Courts, the life which he had begun in garrets and in workshops.

Lastly, combinations of faculties, in others deemed impossible, appeared easy and natural in him. The philosopher, delighting in speculation, was also eminently a man of action—ingenious reasoning, refined and subtle consultation, were in him combined with prompt resolution and inflexible firmness of purpose.—To a lively fancy, he joined a learned and deep reflection; his original inventive genius stooped to the convenient alliance of the most ordinary prudence in everyday affairs; the mind that soared above the clouds, and was conversant with the loftiest of human contemplations, despised not to make proverbs and feigned parables for the guidance of apprentices youths and servile maidens; and the hands that sketched a free constitution for a whole continent, or once more to get into the usual channel, from which all have been so suddenly expelled, by the momentous changes of the last few years.

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MILITARY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the delegates and citizens at the State House in Augusta, on Wednesday, June 25th, BENJ. WHITE, Esq. of Montville, was called to the Chair, and THOS. B. GROSS and JOHN DORR appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by GEN. GEO. W. BACHELDER and several others on the necessity and importance of a thorough and radical change of our Militia System.

A committee was then chosen, consisting of DR. BENJ. OBER, MR. ELLIOT, MR. DAVIS and MR. FOSTER, of WALDO, MR. ORMSBY of OXFORD, MR. FULLER of KENNEBEC, and MR. CLARK of LINCOLN, to make a report on the subject to the convention.

BENJ. OBER, per order of Com.

This Report having had two several readings was adopted unanimously by the Convention.

The Chair, in pursuance of the 5th Reso. then nominated GEN. GEORGE W. BACHELDER of GARDNER, JOHN DORR and WM. R. SMITH of AUGUSTA, DR. BENJ. OBER of MONTVILLE, and CYRUS ROWE of BELFAST, to constitute the State Central Committee. Adopted.

It was then voted, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and that all editors in the State friendly to a reform in the militia system, be requested to publish the doings of this Convention in their respective papers.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the citizen soldier of each political party to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of such men to the next Legislature as are in favor of such a reform in the militia laws as shall make them acceptable to free-men, and particularly as to secure a just compensation for time and expenses in the performance of military duty.

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The Convention then adjourned.

BENJAMIN WHITE, Chairman.

THOMAS P. GROSS, } Secretaries.

JOHN DORR,

From the Boston Post.

CONSERVATISM.

ITS ORIGIN; ITS DESIGNS; ITS RESULTS.

The results of the last Presidential election prostrated the hopes of whiggism in the United States. The efforts of the federalists for power and place had been long and desperate. All the elements of opposition, though not concentrated on a single candidate, acted harmoniously together, Clay-whigs, Harrison-whigs, White-whigs, and Webster-whigs, all had one common end—one identical object in view—the over throw of the democratic party.

Their shades of difference, if, indeed, such existed, were merged in a feeling of hatred, alike intense and bitter, in all the factions, composing the opposition. Their individual dislikes were either lost or forgotten in their greater and more deadly hostility against the common enemy. The election came, and they were signally defeated. Mr. Van Buren's triumph was complete. Whiggism was banished into silence; the last agonies of despair—the death gurgle—the spasmodic throes and the glazed eye, indicated the speedy dissolution of this blustering bank and Webb bantling. Yet this mass of corruption suddenly revived! Its creator, possessor, and disposer, was at hand.

The great Philadelphia quack was in attendance; he administered with the desperation of empiricism. The banks, from Maine to Louisiana, closed their vaults, and whiggism, as if under the influence of a galvanic battery, suddenly leaped into life, and once more appeared in the political arena, contending for mastery over its old opponent, the democracy of the country. The withering effects of this blow reached even the government itself, and the newly elected chief magistrate was under the necessity of calling together the representatives of the people, in advance of the usual time, for the purpose of making laws to meet this new condition of things. All was doubt and uncertainty. The country was flooded with millions of irredeemable paper; old and long established houses were giving away under the intense pressure the cause of which, by our opponents, was charged directly upon the acts of the preceding administration, and the democratic party itself was, for a moment, shaken to its centre. Mr. Van Buren, however, yet firm, re-animated his friends. They rallied a-new to his support, and the democracy were once more found in the field, united, shoulder to shoulder contending for the great principles of the constitution. But all were not so found. A few timid spirits shrunk from the task, and more left our ranks, because they were never with us in the principle or feeling. They thought democracy prostrated, overthrown; and, like Peter, to save themselves, boldly denied their faith to their old political associates. For such, however, to pass at once into the whig party, would never answer; it would have given the lie direct to their previous professions. To save themselves from this odium, they attempted a separate organization, took the name of *Conservatives*, pretended great respect for Mr. Van Buren; but in every instance opposed the measure presented by him for the action of Congress. It is difficult to say which rendered them most contemptible, their weakness or their hypocrisy. They united with whigs in every leading measure, yet denied their identification with that party.

Resolved, That a standing army is incompatible with our free institutions; the only proper security against insurrection and invasion that comes within the scope of legislative provision is a well regulated and well appointed citizen-soldier.

Resolved, That a plain, simple and efficient law providing for and sustaining such a soldier, ought to claim the early and serious attention of our next Legislature.

With these views we offer the following Resolves.

Resolved, That security against domestic violence and oppression and foreign invasion is the paramount object in the formation of civilized government, and that it is therefore the first duty of the legislator to provide for its constituents such security by all proper means in his power.

Resolved, That a standing army is incompatible with our free institutions; the only proper security against insurrection and invasion that comes within the scope of legislative provision is a well regulated and well appointed citizen-soldier.

Resolved, Therefore, That a plain, simple and efficient law providing for and sustaining such a soldier, ought to claim the early and serious attention of our next Legislature.

Resolved, That such portion of the citizens of this State as are compelled by law to perform any kind of military duty, are to all intents and purposes, while performing such duty, in the service of the State.

Resolved, That all citizens without distinction employed in the public service, are entitled to just and reasonable compensation for the service performed.

Resolved, That the militia ought to be armed and equipped at the public expense.

Resolved, That the militia law of this State as it is now enforced, is unequal, unreasoning, cruel and oppressive, and in many respects so extremely defective and difficult to reduce to practice, that it ought to be wholly thrown aside, and a law enacted in its stead, equal and just, short and comprehensive.

Resolved, That a State Central Committee

be appointed, and that the militia of the several towns in the State be requested to choose the head of the Madisonian, the conservative organ at the seat of government! In speaking with the Central State Committee, and act in concert with them in furthering the views and who started with that faction, but who are no longer with them, Casey, of Illinois, and four or five elsewhere, did—and for ought we know, they do now—differ with the President, and the majority of the friends of the administration, on the question relative to the safe keeping of the public revenue. Their difference goes farther. They sustain the administration and all the conservatives is a derived gain. Many of them hung upon us like dead weights, and none of them were, or are, the stuff for a great crisis. They are not equal to any extraordinary emergencies. They kept the democratic flag flying when no enemy was in sight; but on the approach of danger they assumed a "neutral" position, and finally joined the standard of the besiegers, and assisted in the attempt to batter down the impregnable walls of democracy. They failed, of course, in the undertaking, and have been adjudged guilty of *moral treason*, by "the sober, second thought" of a sagacious people. This frank, honest portion of them, who left the democracy before the designs of the leaders were fully understood, is again uniting with the party from which for a time it broke. We hail their return to our ranks as evidence, in them, of the soundest political integrity—the remainder we commend to the fostering care of the wing party. If they add nothing to its strength, they will certainly increase its treachery—an element in greater demand among our opponents than honesty itself, because more used in the prosecution of their designs!

To the republican party this withdrawal of the conservatives is a derived gain. Many of our ranks when our party was in the ascendant and irre-islable—the leaders of discordant factions and "third parties," holding the balance of power, and taken rather from necessity than choice. The Democracy are not in the habit of dealing in damaged goods.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the citizen soldier of each political party to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of such men to the next Legislature as are in favor of such a reform in the militia laws as shall make them acceptable to free-men, and particularly as to secure a just compensation for time and expenses in the performance of military duty.

BENJ. OBER, per order of Com.

This Report having had two several readings was adopted unanimously by the Convention.

The Chair, in pursuance of the 5th Reso. then nominated GEN. GEORGE W. BACHELDER of GARDNER, JOHN DORR and WM. R. SMITH of AUGUSTA, DR. BENJ. OBER of MONTVILLE, and CYRUS ROWE of BELFAST, to constitute the State Central Committee. Adopted.

It was then voted, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and that all editors in the State friendly to a reform in the militia system, be requested to publish the doings of this Convention in their respective papers.

The Convention then adjourned.

BENJAMIN WHITE, Chairman.

THOMAS P. GROSS, } Secretaries.

JOHN DORR,

From the Boston Post.

CONSERVATISM.

ITS ORIGIN; ITS DESIGNS; ITS RESULTS.

The results of the last Presidential election prostrated the hopes of whiggism in the United States. The efforts of the federalists for power and place had been long and desperate. All the elements of opposition, though not concentrated on a single candidate, acted harmoniously together, Clay-whigs, Harrison-whigs, White-whigs, and Webster-whigs, all had one common end—one identical object in view—the over throw of the democratic party.

Their shades of difference, if, indeed, such existed, were merged in a feeling of hatred, alike intense and bitter, in all the factions, composing the opposition. Their individual dislikes were either lost or forgotten in their greater and more deadly hostility against the common enemy. The election came, and they were signally defeated. Mr. Van Buren's triumph was complete. Whiggism was banished into silence; the last agonies of despair—the death gurgle—the spasmodic throes and the glazed eye, indicated the speedy dissolution of this blustering bank and Webb bantling. Yet this mass of corruption suddenly revived! Its creator, possessor, and disposer, was at hand.

The great Philadelphia quack was in attendance; he administered with the desperation of empiricism. The banks, from Maine to Louisiana, closed their vaults, and whiggism, as if under the influence of a galvanic battery, suddenly leaped into life, and once more appeared in the political arena, contending for mastery over its old opponent, the democracy of the country. The withering effects of this blow reached even the government itself, and the newly elected chief magistrate was under the necessity of calling together the representatives of the people, in advance of the usual time, for the purpose of making laws to meet this new condition of things. All was doubt and uncertainty. The country was flooded with millions of irredeemable paper; old and long established houses were giving away under the intense pressure the cause of which, by our opponents, was charged directly upon the acts of the preceding administration, and the democratic party itself was, for a moment, shaken to its centre. Mr. Van Buren, however, yet firm, re-animated his friends. They rallied a-new to his support, and the democracy were once more found in the field, united, shoulder to shoulder contending for the great principles of the constitution. But all were not so found. A few timid spirits shrunk from the task, and more left our ranks, because they were never with us in the principle or feeling. They thought democracy prostrated, overthrown; and, like Peter, to save themselves, boldly denied their faith to their old political associates. For such, however, to pass at once into the whig party, would never answer; it would have given the lie direct to their previous professions. To save themselves from this odium, they attempted a separate organization, took the name of *Conservatives*, pretended great respect for Mr. Van Buren; but in every instance opposed the measure presented by him for the action of Congress. It is difficult to say which rendered them most contemptible, their weakness or their hypocrisy. They united with whigs in every leading measure, yet denied their identification with that party.

Resolved, That a standing army is incompatible with our free institutions; the only proper security against insurrection and invasion that comes within the scope of legislative provision is a well regulated and well appointed citizen-soldier.

Resolved, Therefore, That a plain, simple and efficient law providing for and sustaining such a soldier, ought to claim the early and serious attention of our next Legislature.

With these views we offer the following Resolves.

Resolved, That security against domestic violence and oppression and foreign invasion is the paramount object in the formation of civilized government, and that it is therefore the first duty of the legislator to provide for its constituents such security by all proper means in his power.

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Resolved, That such portion of the citizens of this State as are compelled by law to perform any kind of military duty, are to all intents and purposes, while performing such duty, in the service of the State.

Resolved, That all citizens without distinction employed in the public service, are entitled to just and reasonable compensation for the service performed.

Resolved, That the militia ought to be armed and equipped at the public expense.

Resolved, That the militia law of this State as it is now enforced, is unequal, unreasoning, cruel and oppressive, and in many respects so extremely defective and difficult to reduce to practice, that it ought to be wholly thrown aside, and a law enacted in its stead, equal and just, short and comprehensive.

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member of the Maine Legislature," and at present hold the commission of "Colonel" in the Militia of that State. I left ("absconded" from, if the editor of the *Gazette* pleases) Maine on the 11th of May last, on a visit to this State, where I have some acquaintances and relatives, and also a moiety of property. I purposed at the time I left home, to return early in the month of August next and have as yet seen nothing to induce me to change that determination. This, perhaps, is all of my public and private history to which the public have any right or in which they could take any interest.

I have premised this much, in order to say to the Bank stipendiary who controls the *National Gazette*, that if I am allowed to in the statement above quoted, and for which he would seem to be responsible, said statement is an *unmitigated falsehood*, false in the general and false in the particular—false in the letter and false in the spirit,—manufactured for a wicked and calumnious purpose, with malice aforethought, without even the "shadow of a shade" for a pretext.

Whilst I would respectfully request of the Democratic editors, where this malicious slander has reached, to publish this card, I shall neither ask nor expect of the purchased and paid for by tyrannism of the National (Bank) *Gazette*, to do me the justice of giving publicity to this contradiction of his most unfounded and malignant aspersion of my character.

CHARLES ANDREWS,
of Turner, Maine.

Mr Vernon, Ohio, June 22d, 1839.

Surgeons and their Mates again.

Mr. Editor.—I had in part prepared another article upon the Maine Militia System, when upon taking up the Democrat of last week I observed a long Letter from "Philo J. P." which he offers by way of "comment, addition, and explanation" to my last number upon this subject.

To some remarks of this writer I feel bound to make a brief reply, not to censure, but to explain substantiate, and prove true the positions assumed and laid down in the Letter to which he in particular refers. If Philo supposes that I intended to apply the censures contained in the Letter above referred to exclusively to the Surgeon and Mate of this Regiment, he is greatly mistaken. I intended no such thing, and I cannot see how he or any other person could arrive to such a conclusion, unless he thought they actually deserved it. I challenge the whole world to point out a single line in which I referred to Surgeons or their Mates, when I have not spoken of them in general terms, without special reference to any one. I spoke of "Surgeons Quarters" in the plural number without giving them a location; but the writer puts them down in one particular place. This certainly must be a device of his own imagination, for he had no authority from me to do it, either express or implied.

It will be recollect that the Militia were called upon last winter by Gov. Fairfield from all parts of the State, and that in every Regiment there were quarters, to which all invalids could flee and be safe, so it is easy to be seen that any person who had a wish to take a "prep" could be blessed with the privilege, travel whatever way he would.

Philo, in applying my censures particularly to the Surgeon and Mate of this Regiment, reminds me of a story I once heard about the eccentric Lorenzo Dow. Dow once had an appointment to preach in a certain neighborhood in one of the interior towns in Mass., and as was often the custom, appointed his meeting to be held in the open air. A short time previous to his visit a farmer living in the vicinity had lost an axe, supposed to have been taken by theft. In a private conversation, this affair was related to Dow, who immediately replied he could detect the thief.

So when the day arrived in which he was to preach and a large congregation collected, the officiating Minister appears on the Platform erected for a Pulpit, exhibiting to the astonished gaze of the multitude a large stone, which he carelessly tossed about in his right hand. He commenced by telling them an axe had been stolen—the thief was in that congregation, and that he should throw the stone at random, and that the thief and no other person would be injured by it. For a moment a dead silence reigned, when a man from the skirts of the congregation suddenly arose and took to his heels, while Dow at the same time hallooed at the top of his voice, "thou art the man." He was immediately arrested and confessed his guilt. I leave Philo to make the application.

This writer talks about my "searching for charges against the objects of my prejudice," as though I had been mean enough to gratify malignant feelings by publicly attacking private individuals. This charge, like many others made by our author, arises from the forced construction he puts upon what I have said. Let me assure you, Mr. Philo, I have as much sympathy and feeling for the really unfortunate, as you or any other man, (and I don't doubt but you are often touched with the feelings of our infirmities) but for the man who will manufacture a disease, or cause one to be manufactured for him, to get rid of doing the duties of the Citizen Soldier, I have no sympathy, and but little respect.

Philo quotes a passage from the article in question and pronounces it altogether a creation of fancy—the offspring of a fruitful imagination.

Here I believe he is again in an error, for it is

hard to convince a man that what "his eyes have seen, and his ears heard," is all imagination and fancy; and were I brought to the necessity of procuring witnesses to prove the reality of the scenes described in the remarks to which Philo takes exceptions, he would be the first person I would put upon the stand, for I know he has witnessed some solemn realities, which he would have too much honesty to deny.

My first position in the 5th number of my Letters was, that there are persons who ought to be exempted from the performance of military duty;

yet our writer says I would "make it shameful, and cowardly, for an invalid to call for a Certificate." This is another perversion of my meaning, for it is against granting certificates to well-able-bodied men, and not to invalids, that I have been contending.

Again, he thinks the remarks he quotes are anti-democratic—at least, in their tendency. To this I will simply reply in the words of one of old, upon this point—"Let there be no strife between me and thee, for (I guess) we are brethren."

Philo need not puzzle his head to find reasons that have been the cause of dressing up some of the Officers and Soldiers in the Militia, in a uniform of "black and white," for every person of common discernment can understand them, especially those who "naturally have long visages,"—and here I will just say, that those certain persons who wear a uniform countenance and a tolerably long *Phiz*, generally enjoy a better state of health both of body and mind, than those who are continually liable to quick and sudden transitions, effected by the different circumstances with which they may be surrounded.

I hope our writer will excuse me from the unpleasant task of calling names, for it would depict looks in the visages of certain individuals, which would too plainly show the disease within. Our author goes on, and in reference to Medical Students, says "several trained last year, some paid their fines, and others were exempted on account of bodily infirmity." "Some trained?" Yes,—he says one trained at such a rate that he was indicted for disorderly behaviour while under command. I hope Philo don't intend this case as a specimen of the military tact of all Medical Students while in the ranks, is so, I should think it would be well, for the profession at least, to "halter-break" their young disciples, before they let them out to run at large. Were I to make public one half of the "observations I have treasured up," while observing the "ways and means" resorted to by Medical Students and their coadjutors, to escape from the performance of military duty, it would fully substantiate all I have said respecting this class, and truly be an "extraordinary case."

Philo next proceeds to show that there are cases where men who command the highest wages for their labour are legally exempted from duty. This was unnecessary, for I not only admitted it, but asserted it to be a fact. But he thinks these cases are common, and here we disagree, though not through "obstinacy" on my part, or a wish to appear "inconsistent." If "Angel's visits" are no more common than are cases of this description, but few hearts will be enlarged by their kindly influences, or warmed by their heavenly rays.

Would it not be quite as well for Surgeons and their Mates in all cases to write their certificates in plain English; for but few commanders of Companies are versed in Latin, or understand the "hors pocus" cognomens applied to diseases by Physicians.

In conclusion, I would thank Philo for his suggestions and explanations, many of which are worthy of serious notice and consideration; and further permit me to tender him my sincere thanks for the candid and liberal spirit which is breathed forth through the whole of his communication.

In Philo I fancy I recognise an old personal friend—one who will be long held in remembrance with the warmest feelings of friendship and esteem—and if he has condescended to "shake hands" with me through the medium of the Democrat, let me assure him I highly appreciate this renewal of our old acquaintance, while I am not only interested, but I trust, always benefited by reading the effusions from his pen.

JULY 1st, 1839. J. J. P.

Virginia.—The *Globe* says that Grayson, Tazwell, and Brook, the disputed counties, have elected friends of the Administration. The election of a Democratic Senator is safe.

John L. Steven, Esq. has been appointed by the President, diplomatic agent to Guatemala, in place of William Leggett, deceased.

Lord Chesterfield said, "An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions, he is neither hot nor timid."

Rash words are foolish in a man, and disgraceful in a woman.

The most important question for a young lady to ask when a man pops the question, is, "Do you take a newspaper and pay for it?" Always have a dish of hot water handy, in case he says no! But if he says yes I pin him—he's your man by all means.

Old Keokuk, it appears, was not quite killed by young Black Hawk, as he deserved to be after the offence he committed, but was very badly wounded.

Special Verdict.—Three young men were recently tried in Cattaraugus county, says the Buffalo Commercial, for shooting and mortally wounding a dog. The written verdict of the jury was, all three guilty; the plaintiff's damages assessed at six pence, and each of the defendants to have another shot at the dog.

Census of East Boston.—The number of inhabitants in East Boston amounts to seventeen hundred. Five years ago there was but one house on the Island.

A young woman was lately prosecuted in New York city, for stealing her father's shirts and selling them for liquor.

When Milton was asked if he intended to instruct his daughter in the different languages, he replied, "No sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

A Vicksburg (Miss.) paper, states, that the bills of the Decatur Bank are quoted at a dollar a peck. Probably more than they are worth.

The miser, or the avaricious man, estimates a man's worth by the amount of his money—the Phrenologist, by the bumps,—and the Democrat by the man's honesty.

Divorce Case.—A divorce case was recently tried in Conn., in which the wife brought the suit, with abundant complaints against her husband for want of indulgence, &c. On calling a survey of her wardrobe, there were found twenty-one trunks filled with apparel, with one court dress for the lady to wear on the occasion of being presented to the King and Queen of Naples.

The Young Men's County Lyceum.

Will meet at the Court House on Paris Hill on Tuesday the 16th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.

Lecture, by E. Gerry.

Question for Discussion.—Is it probable that our Government will be a Republic five hundred years hence?

DISPUTANTS.—A. Prontiss, M. B. Herring, Aff. Wm. K. Kimball, I. Harlow, Neg.

Per Order.

MARRIED.

In Woodstock, by E. C. Shaw, Esq. Mr. Ambrose K. Shurtleff of Portland, to Miss Lorenda Curtis of Woodstock.

County of Oxford.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, { PARIS JULY 2, 1839. }

NOTICE.—The subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford and Cumberland.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the towns of Greenwood and Woodstock respectfully represent, that the interest of said towns and the public good generally requires that an alteration should be made in the old road now travelled, or a new County road leading from Harrison Village, thence eastwardly to Greenwood, and thence westwardly to the road now travelled being circuitous and little used, a wearisome degree, while nature has provided for our convenience a level and direct. Having this advantage fully in our power we deem it our duty to secure it and our privilege to enjoy it. We therefore ask your aid and pray that you would view a new route for a road commencing at or near James Yeats' Mill in said Greenwood, thence eastwardly to the most feasible course by Joshua S. Whitman's house in said Greenwood, thence eastwardly to the Bridge south of Daniel Bennett's dwelling house to the County line, in said Woodstock; and believing that the public convenience would be greatly promoted by such alteration and new location, your petitioners pray that the route for said alterations may be examined & located if in your opinion it should be thought expedient.

(Signed) WILLIAM NOYES & 5 others.

Greenwood, June 15th, 1839.

(Signed) N. S. LITTLEFIELD, & 166 others.

(Signed) S. LITTLEFIELD, & 166 others.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—FRYEBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taken in the bills committed to me for collection for the year 1839 in the following name, viz:

Non Residents names	Original proprietors names, if known.	Land, &c.	Amount.
Robert Wiley, Intervale on the Land	Harrison W. Pike, Buildings & Land	5	\$ 125.00
John Thompson's Mill	John Thompson	1	250.11
Wm. Gordon, John Chamber part of	John Gordon, John Chamber	4	400.17
John Merriman, Atwood	John Merriman	10	90.40
Michael Abbott, Joseph Frye, part of	Joseph Frye	10	40.18
Ames Poor, Andrew McMillan	Andrew McMillan	11	500.22
Ezekiel Walker, 4	Ezekiel Walker	4	50.22
Dudley Bean, Colman Land, so called	Colman Land	500	1250.65
Owner unknown, John Charles, 2-8	John Charles	4	40.00
Nath'l Fife, Intervale, Mrs. Fife,	Mrs. Fife	11	32.00
" " "	"	12	20.00
" " "	"	13	20.00
" " "	"	14	20.00
Upland	"	27	100.00
" " "	"	39	57.00
Buildings & Stand	"	20	750.33
" " "	"	4	100.00
Owner unknown, Joseph Frye,	Joseph Frye	534	450.00
Gilbert Potter, Sian's Ground, Buildings on the same	Sian's Ground	54	55.00
Owner unknown, John Webster,	John Webster	125	80.00
" " Sam'l Osgood	Sam'l Osgood	40	35.00
Simon Pease, up'd'n't 10-12, Chandler pricer	Chandler pricer	10	100.00
Caleb Warren Jr., Ezekiel Walker	Ezekiel Walker	14	100.00
Heirs of O. G. Gifford, School,	O. G. Gifford	27	200.00
Owner unknown, Joseph Frye,	Joseph Frye	4	68.00
House & land occupied by	"	1	250.11
John F. Whetstone,	John F. Whetstone	1	850.00
David Webber, Store & Lot at the Corner of Intervale, Joseph Frye,	Joseph Frye	6	26.00
" " John Charles,	John Charles	5	19.00
" " John Webster,	John Webster	19	475.00
" " Ezra Carter,	Ezra Carter	19	475.00
" " Joseph Frye, p't	Joseph Frye, p't	75	15.00
Upland, John Webster,	John Webster	11	9.00
" " "	"	6	150.00
" " "	"	8	50.00
" " "	"	8	50.00
" " "	"	10	100.00
Intervale, Joseph Frye,	Joseph Frye	1	11.00
" " "	"	11	275.00
" " "	"	14	40.00
" " "	"	20	200.00
" " "	"	19	10.00
Lane & Usher, up'd'n't, S. Frye,	S. Frye	21	66.00
" " "	"	22	51.00
" " "	"	23	55.00
With the above, the same,	"	10	1200.53
Thos. Farrington, up'd'n't owner Daniel	Daniel	8	80.00
Farrington, N. E. corner,	"	5	20.00
Owner unknown, Sian's Ground,	Sian's Ground	4	9.00
Ezekiel Walker,	Ezekiel Walker	42	60.00
" " Joe, Frye,	Joe, Frye	41	6.00
" " Jos. Hazelton,	Jos. Hazelton	49	6.00
" " John Webster,	John Webster	57	6.00
" " Moses Ames,	Moses Ames	84	6.00
" " John Chandler,	John Chandler	61	6.00
" " John Day,	John Day	20	6.00
Oliver Whitelock, Mrs. Day, & Meadow,	Mrs. Day	10	100.00
Heirs of Uriah H. Davis, House Lot near	"	30	13.00
Kindall Brook,	"	19	10.00
Owner unknown, Moses Day,	Moses Day	10	150.00
One piece bounded on the South East by Lovell Pond, on the North by Lot No. 25, E. Walker, on the South by Abiel Chandler, No. 29,	Abiel Chandler	15	73.00
One piece bounded on the North by Kezar Pond, on the East by Ezra Carter, No. 1, and on the West by Seth Dingley, No. 57, on the South by South River, bounded on the South by No. 2, Andrew McMillan, West and North by No. 10, James Haines, and East by No. 14, Andrew McMillan, 15,	James Haines	55	25.00
All other common and undivided land within the town,	"	75	33.00
And unless said taxes, with all necessary intervening charges, shall be paid to me on or before Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction on said day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Store of J. O. McMillan in Fryeburg as will discharge the same.	JOSHUA B. OSGOOD, Collector,	Fryeburg, March 20, 1839.	
STATE OF MAINE.		34	
RESOLVE proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State.			
Resolved, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz:—"Section 4. All Judicial Officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by a dissolution of the Legislature) and until their successors are appointed thereto."			
Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meeting in September, to give in their votes upon the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be amended to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof, the words following?" Viz:—"All Judicial Officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by a dissolution of the Legislature) and until their successors are appointed thereto."			
Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolution to be published in the newspapers printed in the State for two months, and then cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And the Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.			
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,			
March 12, 1839.			
Read and passed.	II. HAMILTON, Speaker.		
IN SENATE, March 13, 1839. Read and passed.	JOHN PRINCE, President.		
March 14, 1839. APPROVED.	JOHN FAIRFIELD,		
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,			
Augusta, May 16th, 1839.			
I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolves in this office; and that the same for these months at least before the second Monday of September next, agreeably to the provisions therein contained.	A. R. NICHOLS,		
43 St.	Secretary of State.		
Commissioners' Notice.			
WE the subscribers, having been appointed, by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of LUTHER STONE,			
late of Paris in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the twenty-eighth day of May last are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the Inn of Simeon Norris in Paris, on Saturday the third day of August and Thursday the twenty-eighth day of November next from one to five o'clock each of said days.	SIMEON NORRIS, ALFRED ANDREWS,	Com'r.	
Paris June 17th, 1839.		Sw43	

STATE OF MAINE.

HANOVER, MAY 15, 1839.

IN compliance with the twelfth section of An Act added to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands, passed March 24, A. D. 1838, the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that the following Townships will be offered and sold by the Surveyor General in the present season, viz: Township No. 6 in the fourth Range, Township No. 8 in the fifth Range, Township No. 6, and 11 in the sixth Range, (and Township No. 11, in the fifth Range,) if the exchange should be made with Musquodoboit, west from the east line of the State, will then be in market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed March 23, 1838, entitled An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands.

" Also, the remaining lands in the following Townships, heretofore listed for survey, with Nos. 4, 10, and 12 in the fifth Range, will be offered and sold with Nos. 3, 9, 13, and 15 in the sixth Range, of the State, are now offered for sale to actual settlers. All the above Townships, except No. 4, are on the Aroostook and its waters.

The price of lots on the aforesaid Townships will not be less than fifty cent, and probably not more than one dollar per acre.

The prices, however, will vary according to the situation and the land.

Settling duties required by law, are, that—The purchaser of one lot, in clear in a property, will pay to the State, therefor, one dollar, which shall be paid down to a grant, and to build a house thereon within four years from the purchase thereof, of a value equal to the price of the land.

The Aroostook Road as located and partly made passes through No. 8, 10, 11, and 12 in the fifth Range, the eastern road is through P. O. Head, and a portion of it is made passable by a teamster.

A Saw-mill and grist mill are being erected on the Aroostook Road, about one mile from the State Line, No. 9, Range 4, about one-half mile from the St. John's.

Already numerous enterprising, active and intelligent men have gone in to look at these lands and select lots for actual settlement.

No. 10, Range 5, though loted and bought into market last year, has been incorporated into a town, the name of Muscongus, and nearly all the settleents are taken up. That town, or corporation, is in the County of Penobscot.

To give some idea of the farming capability of that part of the State, the fact may be mentioned, that on No. 7, R. 5, on the Aroostook Road and adjoining No. 8—now to be loted, the first settler there, last year, raised 1500 bushels of grain of various kinds and a large quantity of hay, all which he found a ready market for on the spot, at very high prices and must have realized not far from \$4000 for his crop.

The field notes of the surveyor of these townships, when filed, will be open to inspection of any one in the town, and a map of them will be made, and a copy will be given to every man in the town, in making and continuing the Aroostook Road, which promises soon to be a thoroughfare.

The public attention has recently been strongly directed to the Aroostook Road as a means to a more rapid communication with the outside world, and a great interest exists in the opening of a turnpike through the State.

The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelcke of Germany, will be of great interest to all.

The Geologist Reports of Dr. Jackson for a description of the quality of the soil and production of the Aroostook and its mineral treasures, as I report of Dr. Holmes' survey of its agricultural capabilities are referred to for information on these subjects.

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